



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

in 1895, and the botanical and paleobotanical definitions for the Century Dictionary.

Dr. Ward had a wonderful faculty for coordinating and systematizing facts and information. The former were always clearly stated and presented in logical sequence, and the arrangement of his text was always carefully thought out. His guiding principle in all his writings was that he was not writing for himself, but for others, and he always tried to place himself in the position of those who would have occasion to read or consult or cite what he had written. The consequence is his works may be easily read, or quickly referred to, or accurately cited in any particular.

His influence and example as a systematic, orderly, and conscientious worker and writer have left an indelible impression upon all who were associated with him and will be felt, consciously or unconsciously, by all who may follow in his footsteps.

ARTHUR HOLLICK

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN,  
June 30, 1913

#### GERMAN AND SWISS UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

THE preliminary statistics of the number of students enrolled in German universities during the winter semester of 1912-1913 (*Deutscher Universitätskalender*, 83. ed.) show that the total number of matriculated students amounted to 58,844 as against 58,672 in the summer semester of 1912. Including auditors the totals are 64,590 and 63,351, respectively. Of the auditors registered in the winter semester 3,997 were men and 1,749 were women, while of the matriculated students, no less than 3,213 were women, these being distributed by faculties as follows:

Theology .....	11
Law .....	79
Medicine .....	715
Philosophy .....	2,408

The following universities attracted the largest number of women students:

Berlin .....	904
Bonn .....	289

München .....	262
Göttingen .....	237
Heidelberg .....	219
Freiburg .....	189
Münster .....	172
Breslau .....	150
Leipzig .....	129
Marburg .....	126

It may be interesting in this connection to call attention to some statistics recently published by the French Ministry of Education, showing that the percentage of women students in France in 1912 was 9.8 per cent. as against 4.8 per cent. in Germany.

Excluding the emeritus professors, the faculties of the German universities in the summer semester of 1913 are manned by 1,306 full professors, 131 honorary full professors, 788 adjunct professors, 3 honorary adjunct professors and 1,210 docents.

The matriculated male students enrolled in the winter semester were distributed by faculties as follows:

Protestant theology .....	3,386
Catholic theology .....	1,785
Law .....	11,376
Medicine, pharmacy and dentistry .....	15,309
Philosophy .....	26,988

The largest number of matriculated students, namely, 9,806, was enrolled at the University of Berlin, this institution being followed by the remaining 20 institutions in the following order:

München .....	6,759
Leipzig .....	5,351
Bonn .....	4,179
Halle .....	2,906
Breslau .....	2,710
Göttingen .....	2,660
Freiburg .....	2,627
Heidelberg .....	2,264
Münster .....	2,154
Marburg .....	2,076
Strassburg .....	2,063
Tübingen .....	1,898
Jena .....	1,842
Kiel .....	1,738
Königsberg .....	1,616
Würzburg .....	1,455
Giessen .....	1,338

Erlangen .....	1,261
Greifswald .....	1,260
Rostock .....	881

The largest faculties of Protestant theology range in the following order:

Berlin .....	555
Leipzig .....	466
Halle .....	401
Tübingen .....	336

For the largest Catholic schools of divinity the order is as follows:

Bonn .....	400
Münster .....	305
Breslau .....	269
Freiburg .....	225

The University of Berlin possesses the largest schools of law (2,280) and philosophy (4,732), being followed in law by München (1,165), Leipzig (892), Bonn (846), Breslau (535) and Freiburg (519); in philosophy by Leipzig (2,832), München (2,347), Bonn (2,156), Göttingen (1,740) and Halle (1,642).

The University of München leads in medicine with 2,287 matriculated students, to which must be added 203 in pharmacy and 94 in dentistry; Berlin follows with 2,239 students; then come Freiburg with 1,029 students (plus 35 pharmacists), Leipzig with 947 (plus 136 pharmacists and 78 dentists), Heidelberg with 734, Bonn with 652, Breslau with 641, and Würzburg with 615 (plus 76 dentists and 47 pharmacists).

The largest enrollment of foreigners during the winter semester of 1912-13 was found at the University of Berlin, where 1,605 matriculated foreigners were enrolled. Berlin was followed by

Leipzig .....	784
München .....	687
Halle .....	315
Heidelberg .....	264
Königsberg .....	244
Strassburg .....	191
Freiburg .....	177
Göttingen .....	174
Breslau .....	162
Bonn .....	144
Jena .....	140

Altogether there were 5,193 matriculated foreigners enrolled at the German universities; of these 4,648 hailed from Europe, 338 from America, 184 from Asia, 22 from Africa and 1 from Australia. Of the Americans 171 studied at Berlin, 36 at München, 31 at Göttingen, 21 at Heidelberg and 20 at Leipzig. Of the European countries, Russia had the largest number of representatives, namely, 2,840, of whom 641 were enrolled at Berlin, Russia being followed by

Austria .....	900
Switzerland .....	340
Roumania .....	156
Great Britain .....	145
Bulgaria .....	111
Greece .....	100
Turkey .....	78
Servia .....	61
Luxembourg .....	58
France .....	53
Holland .....	47
Italy .....	39
Sweden .....	27
Spain .....	25
Norway .....	20
Belgium .....	19
Denmark .....	13
Portugal .....	10
Montenegro .....	1

The number of students matriculated at the seven Swiss universities in the winter semester of 1912-13 amounted to 7,019 as against 7,226 in the summer semester of 1912. 53.33 per cent. of these students hailed from Switzerland, 30 per cent. from Russia and the Balkan States, 10 per cent. from Germany and Austria, 2.5 per cent. from France and Italy, and 4.4 per cent. from other countries. No country in the world has as large a percentage of foreign students at its institutions of higher learning as Switzerland has.

RUDOLF TOMBO, JR.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL GEOLOGY

OF late years survey authors have become contributors to scientific and technical journals to an extent that suggests the need of an official channel for papers of a certain type.